» Turitor

Everything connected with the great ocean telegraph is just now read with avidity on both sides of the Atlantic. The Dublin Freeman's Journal of August 7 contains the following interesting account of the landing of the telegraph cable at Valencia, the speech of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland on this important occasion, &c.:

At an early hour on Wednesday morning several parties proceeded to visit the American steam-frigate Niagara, which lay at anchor in the harbor during the night, and were most courteously received and shown around the several parts of this magnificent vessel by its officers. About twelve o'clock his excellency the Lord Lieutenant (the Earl of Carlisle) arrived on board, and had an opportunity of the second of the machine of

About twelve o'clock his excellency the Lord Lieutenant (the Earl of Carliale) arrived on board, and had an opportunity of witnessing the operation of the machinery arranged on the deck for paying out the cable.

Shortly after one o'clock a boat, well-manned from the American vessel, was let down, and one of the paddle-box boats of the Leopard, with a crew, was placed immediately under the stern of the Niagara, when the operation of paying out the shore end of the cable commenced. His excellency had just before disembarked, in order to be at the place of landing in time to receive the cable on its being brought to shore. The proper complement having being coiled in the boat, a second paddle-box boat belonging to the same vessel took her place, which in turn was succeeded by a boat from the Susquehanna. After the Susquehanna there came up a large steam-tug, the Willing Mind, on the deck of which about as much of the cable was coiled as was placed in the other three boats. I may add that the register index of the machinery indicated to the yard the quantity coiled into each boat, and as the boats were successively laden they were connected with strong tow ropes, and the Admiralty steam-vessel, the Advice, steamed up to tow them in.

The Advice let on steam and slowly towed on the boats, which were arranged in the following order: The American boats, manned with rowers, the two boats of the Leopard, the Susquehanna's boat, and the Willing Mind, laden with the cable. Immediately on the Advice get-

ican boats, manned with rowers, the two loads of the Leopard, the Susquehamna's boat, and the Willing Mind, laden with the cable. Immediately on the Advice getting into motion the Willing Mind began to pay out the cable, and the convoy thus proceeded until the portion of the cable coiled on her deck, about a mile in length, was laid in the bay. At this moment the scene was most animated and interesting. A large number of boats and private yachts covered the bay, the waters of which were as smooth as a mirror, the weather having perfectly cleared up about four o'clock. Several of the boats belonging to the ships engaged in the proceeding, with officers on board, ranged at regulated intervals, rowed on each side, directing the operations and watching the paying out.

ing out.
The Willing Mind, having paid off her portion of the The Willing Aind, having paid of her portion of the cable, now came round to the front, the water becoming shallower, and took the place of the Advice, which had all through headed the expedition. Lient Thompson, who had been the party to plant the tent on the shore at the point where the connexion with the land-wires was to be made, now took the several gentlemen I have named from on board the Advice, and conveyed them in one of the boats of the Leopard to the landing, where were assembled at the moment his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Russborough, Mr. F. Howard, the Knight of Kerry, Lord Dunraven, Mr. Cyrus Field, and a large company. The beach was crowded with num-bers of people from Cahirciveen and the adjoining neigh-borhood. In succession, several of the ship's boats arrived, and about seven o'clock the Willing Mind arrived, and about seven o'clock the Willing Mind dropped off, the water having become too shallow, and one of the American-oared boats took her place immediately, in front of which was a gig belonging to the Niagara, containing the following officers of that vessel: Commander Pennock, Lieutenant W. D. Whiting, Lieutenant Guest, Lieutenant Wells, Mr. Eldrige, purser, and Mr. Charles Bright, engineer-in-chief to the Atlantic Telegraph Company. In a few minutes the foremost boat touched ground, and the American sailors, headed by their officers, and aided by the men of the Susquehanna old Leonard syrang, some on shore and others in the and Leopard, sprang, some on shore and others in the water, and seizing the end of the cable rushed up with it upon the beach. Here they were met by the Lord Lieutenant, to whom the cable was handed by Commander Lieutenant, to whom the cable was handed by commanded permock and Lieut. Whiting. His excellency seized the rope, and pulled lustily at it for some minutes, not stopping until it had been carried a considerable distance up the shore. Several of the gentlemen present—indeed, nearly all of them—also assisted in pulling it up, being eager to take a part in so great a work. The rope was then deposited in a channel which had been dug for that purpose, and its extremity brought into the tent, where the batteries were fixed. His excellency congratulated Commander Pennock on the success which had attended

Commander Pennock on the success which had attended the commencement of the great work, to which the gallant officer replied: "I trust that in the course of twenty days we will be able to announce the consummation of the marriage." A Protestant clergyman, one of his excellency schapiains, offered prayer.

His excellency then said: My American, English, and Irish friends, I feel at such a moment as this that no language can be becoming except that of prayer and praise. However, it is allowable to any human lips, though they have not been specially qualified for the office, to raise the inscription of "Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace and good will to men!" [Cheers.] That, I believe, is the spirit in which this great work has been undertaken, and it is this reflection that encouraged me undertaken, and it is this reflection that encouraged me to feel confident hopes of its final success. [Hear, hear, and loud cheers.] I believe that the great undertaking now so happily begun will accomplish many great and noble purposes of trade, of national policy, and of em-pire. [Hear.] But there is only one view in which I will present it to those whom I have the pleasure to ad-

your own experience—that many of your dear friends and near relatives have left their native land to receive hospitable shelter in America. Well, then, I do not ex-pect that all of you understand the wondrous mechanism which this great undertaking is to be carried on. But wished to communicate some piece of intelligence straight-way to your relatives across the wide world of watersif you wished to tell those whom you know it would in-terest in their heart of hearts of a birth, a marriage, or, alas! a death, among you, the little cord which we have now hauled up to shore will impart that tidings quicker now haifed up to shore will impart that tidings quicker than the flash of the lightning. [Loud cheers.] Let us indeed hope, let us pray, that the hopes of those who have undertaken this great design may be rewarded by its entire success, [cheers.] and let us hope further that this Atlantic cable will only, in all future time, serve as an emblem of that strong cord of love which, I trust, will always unite the British islands to the great continent of America. [Hear.] And join with me in my fervent wish that the great Giver of all Good, who has enabled wish that the great Giver of all Good, who has enabled some of His servants to discern so much of the working of the mighty laws by which He rules this universe, and pervades each atom in it to accomplish the wonderful work, will further so bless its operations as to make it evermore to serve the high purpose of the good of man and His own great glory. [Cheers.] And now, all my friends, as there can be no project or undertaking which ought not to receive the approbation and applause of the people, will you join with me in giving three hearty cheers for ——. [Loud cheers.] Three cheers are not enough for me—they are what we give on common occasions; and, as it is for the success of the Atlantic telegraph cable, I must have at least one dozen cheers. [Loud and protracted cheering.]

Mr. Cyrus Field, the projector of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, said:

Company, said:

I have no words to express the feelings which fill my heart to-night. It beats with love and affection for every man, woman, and child who hears me. [Cheers.] I may say, however, that if ever, at the other side of the waters now before us, any one of you shall present yourself at my door and say that you took hand or part, any one of you shall present yourself at my door and say that you took hand or part, even by an approving smile, in our work here to-day, you shall have a true American welcome. [Cheers.] I cannot bind myself to more, and shall merely say, "What God has joined together let no man put asunder."

[From the London Times, August 7.]

atonement be exacted. We are very comment that we represent the feelings and opinions of the inhabitants of the British empire, with the exception of a small and insignificant fraction of cold-blooded theorists, when we say that the European officers and soldiers now employed in the suppression of this military mutiny may look for the unhesitating support of their countrymen, however stern may be the measures which they may think proper to employ

stern may be the measures which they may think proper to employ.

Had this been the case of popular insurrection—had it been the rising of people maddened by centuries of oppression, as in the days of the first French revolution—there would have been less to be said. Nothing of the sort, however, was the case here. The insurrection has been merely a military insurrection, in which the people have taken no share. Had they done so, we should have heard of support afforded by them to the mutineers long since. The population of British India have had nothing to do with these atrocities, if we except, indeed, the class of camp-followers and the seum of the cities let forth their bloody work by the apparent but momentary success of the mutinous troops.

their bloody work by the apparent but momentary success of the mutinous troops.

Again: had these sepoy regiments been treated with harshness and cruelty, we might think it necessary that a few examples should be made, but we should almost regret the necessity of vindicating our authority in so decisive a manner. We have heard it said by those acquainted with the working of either service in the old war times that in too many instances soldiers and seamen were fairly maddened into mutiny by the harshness of their officers. All this, however, has passed away: even with regard to the British army and navy such tales do not apply to the present generation. The sepoy soldier, peculiarly, had no reason for complaint. He was petted and spoiled to a degree which might be pronounced ridiculous, had not the consequence of this over-indulgence resulted in so tragical an event. There is no pretence for saying even that the idiotic prejudices of caste and the absurb exigencies of his own idolatrous religion ridiculous, had not the consequence of this over-indulgence resulted in so tragical an event. There is no pretence for saying even that the idiotic prejudices of caste and the absurb exigencies of his own idolatrous religion had not been respected. The sepoy, if he disliked our service, was perfectly free to refuse or to retire from it, at his pleasure. He enlisted beneath the British flag because he felt assured that in so doing he was certain to be well fed, well lodged, well clothed; to be cared for in sickness, and supported in his old age; and there is no pretence even that this engagement has been broken. • • On grounds of cold policy, too, a terrible example is needed—an example which shall be spoken of in the villages of British India for generations to come. If the work be not theroughly done now, it must be done again and again, until at last more far-sighted people than ourselves discover that there is but one thing which the Oriental people really respect, and that is the display of irresistible force. Nothing more injudicious than Mr. Colvin's proclamation can be conceived.

Let not us on this side of the great sea weaken the hands of the energetic men upon whom is cast the duty of vindicating the authority of this country in British India by any expression of maudlin sympathy with the murderers of our countrymen and countrywomen. Here

of vindicating the authority of this country in British India by any expression of maudlin sympathy with the murderers of our countrymen and countrywomen. Here is no question of fair warfare, and of sheathing the sword when the battle is over. Let it be known that England will support the officers who may be charged with the duty of suppressing this mutiny, and of inflicting condign punishment upon the bloodthirsty mutineers, however terrible may be the measures which they may see fit to adort

THE SPANISH-MEXICAN IMBROGLIO. [Paris (Aug. 4) Correspondence of the London Times.]

I mentioned a few days ago that the question so long in debate between Mexico and Spain would be discussed in Paris between the representatives of the mediating powers and those two governments. It was originally ntended that the seat of the debate should be but the French government manifested so great a desire in favor of their own capital that the British cabinet yielded the point. It is true that India and China are quite enough to occupy the attention of our ministers for some time to come, and they will not perhaps be sorry to have one affair the less on their hands; but it may be have one affair the less on their hands; but it may be doubted whether we are not too much accustoming Europe to see every important concern debated and decided in Paris. The Russian peace negotiations, and the settlement of the quarrel between Switzerland and Prussia, following each other at so short an interval, ought to be sufficient for Gallic vanity. Be this as it may, it is hoped that, at all events, this matter will be settled. From 40,000 to 50,000 Americans were ready to march into the Mexican territory as auxiliaries against the Spaniards. If any difficulty on the score of nationality had been raised they would have assumed the Mexican flag, and carolled themselves as Mexican citizens or soldiers. The Mexican government seemed to have no objection to a war with Spain.

Advices from Madrid, of the 31st of July, state that M. Lafragua, the Mexican envoy, had presented to the

Advices from Madrid, of the 31st of July, state that M. Lafragua, the Mexican envoy, had presented to the Spanish government a memorandum justifying the conduct of his government on this question. The memorandum is the one I alluded to several days ago as about to be published by the envoy. It comprises the history of the negotiations from his arrival in Paris to the acceptance of the Anglo-French mediation. In the mean time it appears lo-French mediation. As the state of the sta the Spanish government goes on with its military prepara-tions as if no mediation had been accepted. The effec-tive strength of the army is expected soon to be 120,000 men, and there was a rumor in Madrid that the Royal Guard, disembodied under the regency of Espartero after the military insurrection of 1841, would soon be re-estab-[Paris (August 5) Correspondence of London Times.]

It is said in official quarters that, contrary to all expectation, the arrangement of the differences existing be-tween the Spanish and Mexican governments has again been suspended in consequence of accounts received from Mexico by the last mail. I give the rumor without guarantving its accuracy,

DIPLOMATIC DIFFICULTIES IN TURKEY. [From the London Post, August 6.]

The change of ministry has not yet led to any solution of the diplomatic disputes existing at Constantinople. The new cabinet has offered to summon to Constantinople the Kaimacans of Wallachia and Moldavia, to hear from their own lips their accounts of the recent voting in the princi-palities. This proposal was declined on Tuesday last by M. Thouvenel, who haughtily termed it *on refus derisoire* of his demand. Unless the whole of the recent proceed-M. Thouvenel, who haughtly termed it in refus derisorie of his demand. Unless the whole of the recent proceedings are annulled, he threatens, with the Russian ambassador, to leave Constantinople; and he is countenanced in this, we regret to say, by the representatives of Prussia and Sardinia. The ambassador of England and the Austrian internuncio take totally opposite views, and deplore this rough treatment of the Porte, which is calculated in its effect to injure the best interests and to compare while the stability of the Ottomer caning while the inpromise the stability of the Ottoman empire, whilst in its overbearing and rude hostility it out-Menschikoffs Men-

TRADE AND HARVEST OF FRANCE. [Paris (August 3) Correspondence of London Times.]

Though this is the "dead season" in Paris, the cabinet makers and upholaterers in the Faubourg St. Autoine have within the last few days received so many orders from abroad that they cannot easily find hands to execute from abroad that they cannot easily find names to execute them. The paperstainers, bronze manufacturers, and lacemen have likewise received large orders, but the other trades are comparatively idle. No complete return to activity is expected until the end of September. The accounts from the manufacturing towns in the departments There are some acts of atrocity so abominable that they will not even bear narration. The perpetrators of crime may thus escape punishment from the very enormity of their offences. Such has been the case of the sepoy mutineers in British India. We claim the confidence of our readers when we tell them that we have received letters from the seat of rebellion which inform us that these merciless fiends have treated our countrymen, and, still worse, our countrywomen and their children, in such a manner that even men can scarcely hint to each other in whispers the awful details.

We cannot print these narratives; they are too foul for publication. We should have to speak of families murdered in cold blood, and murder was mercy—of the violation of English ladies in the presence of their husbands of their parents, of their children—and then, but not fill them, of their assassination. The well-nigh universal massacre of the British officers by the sepoys was the mildest feature in the affair; of the horrors which, in too many instances, preceded unit has the combination of English ladies in the presence of their husbands, of their parents, of their children—and then, but not fill them, of their assassination. The well-nigh universal massacre of the British officers by the sepoys was the mildest feature in the affair; of the horrors which, in too many instances, preceded unit has even men can scarcely hint to each other in whispers the awful details.

The manufacturers of Roukaix, Tourcoing, and Lille are, for course, waiting for orders from Paris. It appears the last season has been a profitable one in those towns. The manufacturers at Lyons have a few orders on hand, but arely sufficient to keep their men employed, and they are yet without news from their American customers. Great anxiety prevails at Lyons with respect to the rank of France is from at hird to a fourth less than a fair ordinary crop. Italy does not appear to be more favored than France; still there is very little speculation going forward in the articl

upon lesser occasions, has led to so much evil, but which, in this instance, may occasion results far more tragical than any of which we have yet had experience.

On grounds both of justice and of polley, then, we are prepared to maintain that these Indian ruffians must be made to feel the consequences to themselves of the wrath which they have provoked. We are prepared to support our officers and soldiers in the discharge of their duty if they have retaliated upon these monsters according to the measure of their officers. Even if we admit—which it is impossible to do—any palliation for the murder by the sepoy soldiers of their officers, what had our poor outraged countrywomen done that they should be so foully abused? What injury had the wretched English children inflicted upon the Bengalase soldiers in particular, that their brains should be dashed out against the ground—that they should be flung up in the air, and be caught as they descended upon the bayonets of these villains? For these things shall not a full and ample atonement be exacted? We are very confident that we represent the feelings and opinions of the imbaliants of the British empire, with the exception of a small and insignificant fraction of cold-blooded theorists, when we say that the European officers and soldiers now employed

VISIT OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF THE PRENCH On Thursday morning, August 6, at a much earlier hour than was generally anticipated by the public at large, the Emperor and Empress of the French arrived at

At six o'clock in the morning all over the house front, rich terrace gardens, and sloping woods of Osborne not a soul was visible. Soon afterwards, however, the signal soul was visible. Soon afterwards, however, the signal tower was occupied, and a telescope kept continually pointed toward the fleet at Spithead, which again was in communication with the Alban steamer, posted far out al sea. By-and-by a pony carriage came down to the landing-place, followed at long intervals by another and another, with grooms, led horses, and outriders, till the royal cortge in attendance was complete. At 7 o'clock the Reine Hortense was signalled as in sight, yet it made but slow progress, for it was quarter past eight o'clock before she had arrived within saluting distances of the squadron. The Queen's yacht has often gene-over the same course in one quarter of the time.

The fleet and town batteries saluted, and the vessels manned yards at quarter past 8 o'clock.

A few minutes before 'the salute was fired his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, in plain walking dress, accompanied by Prince Alfred, in the Highland costume, came down to the landing-place. After a short time, her Majesty, accompanied by the royal princesses, also drove down and joined his highness on the beach. Here the royal party waited for some time, for the progress of the Reine Hortense was unusually slow.

She is a screw, low in the water, but without any of the

Reine Hortense was unusually slow.

She is a screw, low in the water, but without any of the slim appearance which most even of our trading screws

As the Reine Hortense dropped slowly down at half As the Reine Hortense dropped slowly down at half speed the imperial visitors could be distinctly seen standing on the quarter deck, which was decorated with exquisite taste, and covered with small conical parterns of clustering flowers, so as to make it resemble a small summer garden rather than the deck of a steamer. The Empress was attired in the plainest description of travelling dress, and leaned upon the arm of his majesty, who also wore a simple walking costume, without order or decoration of any kind. Standing with their majesties were the Count and Countess Walewski, the Princess Essling, and Counters Walewski, the Princess Essling, and Count and Countess waterward, the Frincess Essing, and General the Baron Roland, chief of the staff. When the yacht had approached within about a mile of Osborne, Prince Albert and Prince Alfred entered the royal barge. The men-of-war boats formed in double lines on each sic The men-of-war boats formed in double lines on each side of it, and the Fairy and Elfin, royal yachts, steamed close outside all. This little water procession was headed by the royal barge, in the stern of which was a large silk banner, emblazoned with the arms of her Majesty and Pelice Corners.

His royal highness immediately went on board the Reine Hortense, and warmly welcomed the imperial guests. After a delay of a few moments the Prince Consort conducted the Empress down into the royal barge, in which the Emperor also took his seat, followed by the four members of his suite we have mentioned. The royal barge, both in going and returning from the yacht, was steered by Captain the Hon. Joseph Denman, the commodore of the Victoria and Albert, and in a few minutes was at the landing place at Osborne. The Emperor was the first to disembark, and the most cordial greetings apparently passed between him and her Majesty, and also between her Majesty and the Empress. The latter gave a most affectionate reception to the Princess Royal. Almost immediately after landing the Empress and her Majesty and the Emperor and Prince Albert entered their pony carriage and drove at once to the house.

Captain the Hon. Joseph Denman entertained all the officers of the Reine Hortense and the two French war steamers which escorted her (La Corse and Pelican) at a magnificent banquet the same evening.

THE CHARLESTON MERCURY AND THE COTTON STATE.

In a late number of the Charleston Mercury, whilst giving a lecture to the Richmond Enquirer for its adherence to the national democracy, it discourses in the follow

"The time has come when no man or party can serve at the same time the North and South of this confederacy. To attempt it is to fall powerless between the two. Their views and wishes are irreconcilable. Mr. Buchanan's mistake has been that of expedient party compromise, instead of adherence to the constitutional principles. Timeserving is no longer statesmanship, and the cotton States are opening their eyes to the fact. A half dozen States will be found where the Enquirer looks for a half dozen impracticable secessionists. Parkans a Vicini. "The time has come when no man or party can serv States will be found where the Enquirer looks for a half dozen impracticable secessionists. Perhaps a Virginia congressman would as soon jump from the Long Bridge into the Potomac, with a dozen bags of shot attached to his honorable person, as to refuse to his honorable person, as to refuse to co-operate with the believe it, and to feel and act on the belief. believe it, and to feel and act on the benef. Yet vir-ginia congressmen must not be surprised in that case to find themselves classed with the northern democracy, with anti-slavery fillibuster Walker, and the free-Kansas administration, however national they may all be."

In this onslaught upon Virginia, Mr. Buchanan, and the national democracy, the Mercury professes to speak by authority for all the cotton States. A little reflection and a little more modesty would have taught the Mercury that it has no such authority. The time has not come nor has it ever been, when the cotton States were ready to follow the Mercury into disunion-we say disunion, for that is the plain meaning of the Mercury's reasoning " If the time has come when no man or party can serve the North and South of this confederacy," then, of course, disunion is inevitable; but we do not subscribe to any such doctrin A President and a party can faithfully secure the interests to, and protect the rights of, both sections of this confederacy, by adhering strictly to the constitution. The is terests of the two sections are not opposed to each other but, on the contrary, they are bound together by ligaments that it will be very injurious to sever. It is the fanatical prejudices, the passions, and the political ambi-tion of men that demand a separation; not their inter-cets, nor, as yet, their honor. The Mercury, in our opinion, has entirely mistaken the feeling in the cotton States if it supposes that any considerable number in any of them are disposed to discard the advice and the example of glorious old Virginia, and follow the eccentric course of the Charleston Mercury.

THE GOODWOOD CUP RACES. - Mr. Gilpatrick, the rider The Goodwood CUP Raciss.—Mr. Gipatrick, the rider of Prioress in the late Goodwood cup race in England, has arrived at New York, and given a statement of his opinion of the reasons why the American horses were beaten. He believes that the horses were not in good condition, and denies that the race was lost by his bad riding, or that he was discharged by Mr. Ten Broeck. He says:

"The simple fact is, the horses were worn out with

or that he was discharged by Mr. Ten brock. He says:

"The simple fact is, the horses were worn out with
long and useless kind of work. During nearly a twelvemonth previously they had never even had a sweat (so the boys
told me) from the time they tanded until I arrived in England.
The consequences may be imagined—namely, want of all
condition and absolute need of rest. They were full of
fat, burnt up inside, leg-weary, and had no vitality in

In conclusion, I have no hesitation in asserting that

"In conclusion, I have no hesitation in asserting that, had our horses been properly taken care of from the commencement—carefully trained, and brought to the post in anything like the condition we have seen them exhibit at home—either of them could and would have won the Goodwood cup easily.

"At the time of my leaving there was no probability of either of the horses—Prior, Prioress, or Lecompte—running at Brighton or Lewes. Indeed, I think it doubtful if the American horses will appear again prior to the four-mile race over the Beacon course, at the Newmarket Houghton meeting in October."

Hostilities have again broken out between the Sioux and Chippewa Indians. The latter attacked a party of the Sioux near Sactroxiem, and took thirty scalps and retreated down Red river.

WASHINGTON CITY

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 22, 1857. A WORD OF EXPLANATION.

In our article of yesterday, as well as in other articles on the subject of Kansas, we have had occasion to refer to the extremists of the South who have been so bitter in their denunciation of Gov. Walker. It seems that some of our friends have construed our strictures as applicable to all who have expressed a disapprobation of the course of Governor Walker. Such has not been our purpose, and we are not will- ject of giving ascendency in the Territory of Kansas ing that those who have provoked these strictures to a party whose opposition he had been subjected should be regarded as the proper representatives of to for a lifetime, and whose vituperation he is the democratic sentiment of the South. The position of the great body of southern democrats who differ from Governor Walker, but who are determined, notwithstanding that difference, to sustain the administration of Mr. Buchanan, is one thing, and the course of such avowed extremists and disunionists as the "Charleston Mercury" is quite another. From the first, we differ to the extent which has been exhibited in our editorial columns, feeling confident that such difference will lead to no rupture of the democratic organization; but with the latter we have no sympathy, and there can be no bond of union between us. They have madly and wantonly placed themselves without the pale of the democratic party; they war both upon its organization and its principles, and are as determined to destroy its power and influence as the most uncompromising portion of the opposition. Indeed. they are ready and willing to unite their destinies with the avowed enemies of the administration, and the sooner we are relieved from the odium of an association with them the better for the democracy and the country.

Another word of explanation in reference to our article of yesterday: It is proper that we should say that the opinion therein expressed, that there was no probability of Kansas becoming a free State, was but our own individual opinion-and that, too, not expressive of our wish on the subject, but rather of a conclusion which seemed to us inevitable. Upon reflection, such an expression on our part may be subject to misconstruction. As conductors of a national organ, we have felt that it is our duty to deal with principles. We have been, and shall continue to be, bold and tiring in the advocacy of the great principles of the democratic party-in regard to Kansas and all other questions. Whether Kansas is to be a free or a slave State it is our duty and our pleasure to leave to the free operation of the non-intervention principles of the Kansas bill. In this view of the subject, an expression of the opinion that Kansas would be the one or the other, in anticipation of the action of the people of Kansas on the subject, we are free to admit, may be regarded as premature. It was certainly with no wish or expectation to influence such a result that we spoke. Our honest conviction is, that this vexed question will be settled fairly by the people of Kansas to suit their own views and wishes, and that no outside influence has or ought to control that decision.

THE MISSOURI ELECTION.

The result of the gubernatorial election in Missouri s still in doubt, although the chances are in favor of the democratic candidate. The St. Louis Republican of Wednesday says:

We do not think it worth while to republish our ele tion table this morning. Only two counties were heard from yesterday officially—Howell, a new county, which gave Stewart 54 votes and Rollins 36; and Atchison, which gave Stewart 170 and Rollins 125 votes, being a gain in this county on the return in our table of 13 votes. With these corrections the vote now stands:

Stewart's present majority-----And the counties of Butler, Dunklin, Ripley, and Shan-non to hear from. They gave Buchanan 636 votes, and Fillmore 190 votes. Adair, Barton, Bates, Dallas, Dent, Mercer, Nodaway, Pemiscot, Pulaski, Reynolds, Shannon, Stoddard, Texas, and Wayne have been heard from uno ficially, and are included in our table.

A letter from a friend in Missouri, received late last evening, has the following in regard to the elec-

I calculate that Butler county will give Stewart 75 ma
Shannon 50
Ripley150
Texas about 25
Majority now 40
340
Dunklin-majority for Rollins 15
Majority for Stewart325

A slip from the Gazette Office, dated Austin, Aucust 19, has the following : LATEST RETURNS .- Partial returns from fifty-one

counties have been received at our office; Runnels's majority thus far, 2,308. Pease's majority in the same counties was 2,337.

Full returns will carry it up to 4,000.
White's majority, 1,784. Full returns will make

THE AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONVENTION. This body, which has just closed its deliberations at Montreal, elected the following officers for the ensuing year : President, Professor Jeffries Wyman, M. It was determined to hold the next annual meeting in Baltimore, commencing on the last Wednesday of South Carolina, as follows:

great dividing principles of the two parties of the State has prevented as from urging the distinguished abilities, the spotless integrity, and the great public services of our standard bearer upon the people of the district, as one of the foremost men of the bar of Louisiana, as an upright statesman, as a private citizen. Mr. Thylor, however, needs no enlogy at our hands. Quietly and unobtrusively, he has been visiting his constituency, and giving, in the social circle, a full account of his stewardship. As to his powers of delate in Congress, the records of the day are a complete refutation of the sneers of those who are as little able to appreciate the strength of his logic as the soundness of his political principles. As the champion of the interests of the sugar planters he has made, on the floor of Congress, a speech of the first class of ability, which, in all future discussions, must be a text for those who are to follow him. Of Mr. Taylor's election we have not the slightest shadow of doubt."

IN REGARD TO KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Prejudice and error can have no abiding place with candid and an intelligent people. But a few short weeks ago there were a very large number of persons in the South who conceived that Governor Walker had shamefully and shamelessly violated his instructions-had impudently intervened in affairs in which or over which control could only be exercised by the sacrifice of the great principle of popular sovereign ty-and had deliberately, by word and deed, falsified his professions and principles for the concealed obstill the liberal recipient. Under a just appreciation of the true condition of affairs in Kansas, and of Gov. Walker's connexion with those affairs, the number of his opponents has become greatly reduced; and we feel satisfied that, when all the facts of the case are widely known and properly understood, the opposition will be still further di-

The Charleston Mercury can see in these fast-acct mulating evidences of returning reason and returning justice only so many proofs that the South is united in regard not only to that but to all future elections in its opposition to Gov. Walker for his alleged sins of omission and commission. The Mercury is satisfied that the great mass of the southern people repudiate and denounce him; but it is also free to confess that in this matter there is a wide difference of opinion between the people and their presses, and this difference it thus accounts for:

"The press is a far more uncertain index of the pop lar opinion than elections, because those who govern the press often have interests and aims connected with the federal government which the people do not possess. Judged by this criterion, South Carolina is more divided and lower in her southern feelings than any other of the cotton States. There are more presses in South Carolina, in proportion to the number in the State, which have supported Walker, than in any other cotton State."

The southern democratic press needs no defend at our hands; and this attempt to impugn its truth fulness and integrity is not only discreditable to the Mercury, but it shows what has often been shown

of his opponents are his opponents, as we believe through misapprehension-from a want of correct knowledge of all the facts of the case; but it would be unjust and ungenerous to suppose for one instant that in their honest opposition to what they conceive to have been a violation of duty and principle they would be guilty of the slightest injustice to Gov Walker or the national administration. It is not, however, with mere verbal criticisms that we have to do, but with acts-the acts of a governor of a Territory which had been fearfully divided and distracted by outside interference and inside misunderstandings; and to these acts we appeal for the vindica tion of Gov. Walker's official course.

In the leading article of yesterday's issue of the Union we took occasion to allude at considerable length to two or three letters which had been written by General Atchison within the last eight or nine weeks. We desire again to call the attention of our readers to these letters, as, by a careful examination and comparison of their dates and contents, much light will be thrown upon what we conceive to be the unfounded opposition to Gov. Walker. Below is General Atchison's first letter :

PLATISBURG, June 12, 1857. PLATEBURG, June 12, 1857.

Sin: Your letter of May 20th, together with the enclosed draft for \$291, has been received, and will be forwarded to Mr. W. H. Russell, our treasurer, at Leavenworth city, and will be appropriated to our cause. I cannot tell what will be the result in Kansas. Our friends in the southern States are very apathetic, and some of our friends who have heretofore strained every nerve, spent their money and their time, are beginning to despair, and others are turning their attention to speculation and money-making. I therefore would suggest that no more money be raised in South Carolina. The people of that State have been liberal above all other of the southern States. Yet I fear that the North has and will raise and expend in Kansas, to effect their unholy purposes, ten expend in Kansas, to effect their unholy purposes, ter dollars where we can raise one. Yet I do not despair.

D. R. ATCHISON.

Hon. J. D. TRADEWELL.

When the above letter was written Gov. Walker had been a resident of Kansas only fourteen days. and his influence for good or evil could scarcely have been known, let alone felt. At all events, no allusion is made to Gov. Walker by Gen. Atchison. The General, it will be observed, writes in a hopeless vein. It is evident that he believes that the free-State party are the strongest numerically; and he attributes the force of numbers, not to Gov. Walker, for his name is not once mentioned, but to the anathy of his southern friends.

Well, time rolls on-strong exceptions are taken to Gov. Walker's inaugural address and his Topeka speech-he is openly charged with attempting to abolitionize Kansas—the State conventions of Georgia and Mississippi meet and pass censuring resolutions-and the news is brought to Kansas that the whole South is in open opposition to Gov. Walker, D., Cambridge; vice president, Professor John E. holding him, and him alone, responsible for a condi-Holbrook, M. D., of Charleston, South Carolina; sec- tion of affairs which they regarded as the inaugura retary, Professor W. M. Chauvenet, M. D., of Annap- tion of a free State. Again Gen. Atchison takes per olis; treasurer, A. A. Elwyn, M. D., of Philadelphia. and ink. On the 20th of July, nearly six weeks after the date of the first letter, he writes to Col. Baker, of

April next, and recommended that the meeting two years hence should be in St. Louis.

HON. MILES TAYLOR.

The Louisiana Courier has received intelligence which leaves very little room to doubt of the triumphant re-election to Congress of this distinguished gentleman. The Courier says:

"We have more than once desired to contrast the claims of the two candidates for Congress in this district. But Mr. Taylor's own modest desire that the canvass should be conducted purely upon a comparison of the great dividing principles of the two parties of the State has prevented as from urging the distinguished abilities, the spotless integrity, and the great public services of our things, as follows:

At times I have almost come to the conclusion to curse Kansas and quit the cause of the South. It is lard for a man to devote all his time and energies and money to a cause, and receive nothing but abuse and slander in return from those who should sustain and co-operate with him; and to be the object of suspicion even to good men is worse than all. Yet, in defiance of all this, I will not abandon our cause so long as there is the shadow of a chance for success, and this is the determination of most of our friends in Kansas and Missouri. Our cause is not a hopeless one. We always have had, up to the lst of March last, a majority of friends in Kansas, and I betieve we still have. I will give you my reasons for still thinking so. The registered voters amount to near ten thousand, and this registry was made last winter and spring, and at least nine-tenths of those voters are prohables integrity, and the great public services of our slavery men, for the abolitionists refused, as a general thing, to register their names, and the reason for their frequent was, in my opinion, that they knew they were in a small minority. It was not to preserve their consistency—for abolitionists are consistent in nothing except in villany. Now, if our delegates to the convention shall refer the constitution to the registered voters for ratification or rejection, then we will ratify the constitution. If it is to be referred, as Governor Walker says, to all the people who shall be in the Territory on the day of voting, then we must and will have a majority at the polls on that day. If the South would but make one speedy and united effort, all would be safe. If Walker's plan, however, prevails, it will give us infinite trouble, but it will also give the abolitionists more. Walker has done us and our cause more injury than Hale, Chase, or any other abolitionist could

MISUNDERSTANDINGS AND MISREPRESENTATIONS have done; yet, I repeat, I do not despair. One

I am happy to find that Walker is fully under

I am nappy to find that wanter is turly understood
the South. A great many southern men have gone
Kansas this summer, and many more will go from te
region. We do not give it up. I regret that I can
devote my whole time to our Kansas affairs in this cris
Now is the time for the South to act.

Yours, truly,

D. R. ATCHISON. D. R. ATCHISON From a perusal of the above letters it will be served that on the 20th of July General Atchise disposed to make Governor Walker responsible a state of things which he attributed to the apathy of h southern friends on the 12th of June. Nor is this The responsibility attempted to be fastened upon C. W. is based upon the assumption that he is in a. of referring the constitution about to be framed the State convention "to all the people who shall

in the Territory on the day of voting." This w

sumption was not justified by the acts, speech

or writings of Gov. Walker. On the contrary,

asked on the voting qualifications he invariably

plied-we quote his exact language-"a previou

residence of three or six months, and that the san

are informed that when the Governor's opinion

qualifications should be adopted in the constitu We do not accuse Gen. Atchison, or those wh think and act with him, of deliberate misrepresenta tion ; but we do entertain the hope that, now the Gov. Walker's real position on a much-vexed ques tion is placed beyond doubt or eavil, and is found to be in harmony with the convictions of the entire dem-ocratic party, they will cease their opposition and direct their energies for such purposes and such object as promise best to uphold the principles of ou party, and perpetuate the blessings which have been secured to us as a people through the Union and the constitution.

THE OHIO STATE DEFALCATIONS.

The following are the closing paragraphs of the eport made to the governor of the State of Ohio be the officers appointed according to law to investig the recent defalcations in the State treasury :

Mercury, but it shows what has often been shown before, that the discomfited in argument not unfrequently resort to the use of vulgar epithets or deal liberally in unworthy insinuations to hide weakness or cover disappointment.

We have never undertaken to endorse all that Gov. Walker has said or written. Neither have we joined issue with those who have freely criticised his speeches or his writings. A very large number of his convengence was a light and his such officers of their respective legal liabilities, we are not able to discover any difference in the moral character of their actions.

" WHERE IS THE PROPLE'S MONEY?"

"Where is the Proper's Money?"

"We are not able to give a full and satisfactory as swer to this question. It is unreasonable to expect the an investigation of a few weeks' duration should unrave all the intricacies of a complicated fraud which was many years in its consummation and development. The detacation is not of recent date. The author of it has he time to cover over the traces of his guilt and obstruct the sources of information. The parties to whom the money may have been loaned, or with whom it has been in trusted, are interested in withholding the facts. Som of the witnesses have testified with great reluctance. answers of one of them not being very full and satisfary, we addressed him a letter making more specific quiry. Our letter and interrogatories remain us " Had time permitted, the law had not conferred up

"Had time permitted, the law had not conferred upon us the power necessary for the complete solution of this problem. Without authority to send for persons and papers, to enforce the attendance of witnesses, and to punish for contempt, no commission will ever be able to tell where the money is to be found, or how it is invested. It is doubtful whether even their ample powers will bring to light all the secrets of this fraud. All the facts are known to one only, and he, though importuned to do so has refused to disclose them. Enough has been elicited to render it probable that the money has been scattered with a free hand, and that the parties who now hold is are numerous, and many of them beyond the boundaries of this State."

A telegraphic despatch from New Orleans, date the 18th, says:

"The weather here and in the vicinity has been storm for several days, and the reports concerning the growin cotton are generally of an unfavorable nature, though is believed the ultimate result, with an auspicious au

tumn, will be every way encouraging.

"The total receipts at all the ports of the old crop now reach 2,912,000 bales, or a decrease, as compared with last year, of 590,000. The decrease in the exports from all the ports to Europe, as compared with last year, amounts to 720,000 bales."

Another despatch from the same place says: "The new cotton received here on the 15th from Texas was exactly one month behind the first receipts of lat

LET THEM ALONE!

The Boston Post pithily and pointedly observes:

THE ACADEMY OF THE VISITATION, FREDERICS MARYLAND, it will be seen by reference to the advetisement which appears in to-day's Union, will re commence its exercises on the first Monday of Sep tember. The high character of this institution is s well known as to require from us no special com mendation. From the Nashville (Tenn.) Unlea

THE NINTH DISTRICT. The following is the correct vote in the 9th cong onal district, according to the Trenton Journal

	Atkins.	Etheridge.
Henry	1,759	853
Wenkley	1,516	1,044
Obion	923	531
Dyer	558	647
Gilson	1,233	1.755
Carroll	849	1,660
Henderson		450 m
Lauderdale	*****	4 "
Tipton	635	402
	7,473	7,346
	7,346	
	The second second	

Atkins's majority---- 127

Although we never for a moment doubted the succe of Atkins, we are nevertheless not surprised that his ma jority is small. His opponent is acknowledged the be debater of his party in Tennessee—a man of fine talents good address, keen, crafty, and insinuating. He is well acquainted throughout the district, and personally ver popular. His friends fought a desperate battle for him knowing that his political all depended upon the result He has been defeated in a district in which he claimed is be invincible. In his defeat we see the triumphs of an gument and reason over error and prejudice. Atkins elected despite the efforts of enemies and the treacher and desertion of professed friends. We congratulate the democracy of the State and of the nation upon the "

A sale of \$18,000 worth of mules was made in Lynch-burg, Virginia, Tuesday, at from \$145 to \$150 per head.